



Plan your day to minimize delays.

Our rangers offer these tips:

- ◆ Don't wait until the last minute for a restroom stop—the next facility may be on the other side of a 30-minute delay.
- ◆ Turn off your engine and listen to the wild sounds of Yellowstone—and save gas and reduce emissions.
- ◆ If animals are nearby, stay safe—stay in your car and watch them through the windows.
- ◆ Enjoy this park newspaper!

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SPECIAL SECTIONS

Ranger-led Activities
Old Faithful Visitor Education Center

NPS Photo



The Old Faithful Visitor Education Center Opens August 25th



NPS/Peraco

SPEED KILLS

more than **100** deer, moose, bears, elk, bison, & wolves **each year**

SLOW DOWN
and save a life

Help Protect Wildlife Near Roads

- ◆ Always expect animals to be on or near the road.
- ◆ Follow the speed limit (maximum 45 mph unless otherwise posted).
- ◆ Increase caution at night and during wet or wintry conditions.

While You Are Here

Stay Safe

IN HYDROTHERMAL AREAS

- Beautiful but deadly:** Yellowstone’s hydrothermal features can kill you. Their waters are frequently near or above boiling. Their crust is thin, breaks easily, and often overlies scalding water.
- ◆ Stay on boardwalks and designated trails. They protect you and delicate formations.
 - ◆ Keep your children close to you at all times; make sure they understand the danger.
 - ◆ Pets are prohibited in hydrothermal areas.
 - ◆ Swimming or bathing is prohibited in hydrothermal pools or streams where water flows entirely from a hydrothermal spring or pool.
 - ◆ Avoid burns & disease: don’t expose your head to thermal water by immersion, splashing, touching your face, or inhaling steam. Thermal water can harbor organisms that cause fatal meningitis or Legionnaires’ disease.
 - ◆ Dangerous levels of hydrogen sulfide and carbon dioxide have been measured in some hydrothermal areas. If you feel sick, leave the location immediately.

AROUND WILDLIFE

- Wild animals are dangerous. To protect yourself and wildlife, follow these guidelines when viewing or photographing wildlife, whether you are alone or in a wildlife jam:
- ◆ You must stay at least 100 yards (91 m) away from bears and wolves, and at least 25 yards (23 m) away from all other animals—including bison, elk, bighorn sheep, deer, moose, and coyotes.
 - ◆ Park in established turnouts and make sure your car is completely off the paved roadway. Put your vehicle into park, and engage your parking brake.
 - ◆ If you exit your vehicle, stay near it so you can get inside if the animal approaches.
 - ◆ Do not stand in the road to view or photograph wildlife—you could be injured or killed by other drivers.
 - ◆ Never surround, crowd, approach, or follow wildlife.
 - ◆ Do not block an animal’s path.
 - ◆ Do not run or make sudden movements—this may cause animals to attack.
 - ◆ If other people in the area are putting you in danger, leave the scene and notify a park ranger.
 - ◆ Do not ever feed wildlife, including birds.

BISON are unpredictable and dangerous; they weigh up to 2,000 pounds (900 kg) and sprint 30 miles per hour (48 km/h). Visitors are injured every year.

BEARS live throughout the park. Be alert for tracks, do not approach carcasses, and avoid surprising bears. If you are injured by a bear (regardless of how minor), or if you observe a bear or bear tracks, report it to a park ranger as soon as possible. Someone’s safety may depend on it. *See also “Food Regulations,” at right, and “Bear Country Tips,” page 7.*

MORE SAFETY TIPS

- Falling Trees** Avoid areas with dead trees; they may suddenly fall, especially on windy days.
- High Altitude** Most of the park is above 7,500 feet. Allow time to acclimate; be aware of your physical limitations; don’t overexert. Drink plenty of water to avoid dehydration from altitude and dry climate. Stop and rest often.
- Stream Crossings** Check at local ranger stations for stream conditions.
- Swimming** Most park streams, rivers, and lakes are extremely cold; swim at your own risk. Swimming in hydrothermal features is forbidden.
- Theft** Lock your vehicle; keep valuables hidden; label valuable property with your name, address, or identification number; report theft or vandalism to a ranger.
- Traffic** Most park roads are narrow, rough, and busy; some have sharp drop-offs. Ice and road damage occur year-round. Drive cautiously and courteously; you must use pullouts to observe wildlife or scenery and to allow other vehicles to pass. Watch for animals on the road, especially at night.
- Weather** Yellowstone’s weather is unpredictable. A sunny warm day may become stormy and sometimes snowy. Lightning is common; get off water or beaches and away from ridges, exposed places, and isolated trees.
- All Hazards NOAA Weather Radio** If you have a weather radio receiver, tune to 162.425MHz (Mammoth area) or 162.450 MHz (Lake area) to receive hazardous weather alerts, or go to www.crh.noaa.gov/riw/nwr/.

Stay Legal

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|
| 25 | 100 | 45 | 911 |
| = the number of YARDS you must stay away from all wildlife —except . . . | = the number of YARDS you must stay away from a bear or wolf | = the maximum speed limit in the park <i>unless otherwise posted</i> | = the number to call in an emergency |

FIREARMS

As of February 22, 2010, a new federal law allows people who can legally possess firearms under applicable federal, state, and local laws to legally possess firearms in Yellowstone National Park. It is your responsibility to understand and comply with those laws. Federal law still prohibits firearms in certain facilities in this park (such as visitor centers, government offices, etc.); those places are marked with signs at all public entrances. For more information, go to www.nps.gov/yell/parkmgmt/lawsandpolicies.htm.

THESE ACTIONS ARE ILLEGAL

- ◆ Speeding (radar enforced)—except for a portion of U.S. 191, all roads within the park are posted at 45 mph or slower.
- ◆ Driving while intoxicated (open container law enforced).
- ◆ Leaving detachable side mirrors attached when not pulling trailers.
- ◆ Traveling off-road by vehicle or bicycle. (Bicycling rules and riding locations are listed in a free brochure at visitor centers.)
- ◆ Improperly storing food—at any time, under any circumstances (*see below*).
- ◆ Fishing, boating, or using a float tube without a permit (*see p. 6*).
- ◆ Violating camping regulations & rules (*see p. 6*).
- ◆ Camping outside of designated camping areas (*see p. 6*).
- ◆ Camping in the backcountry without a permit (*see p. 7*).
- ◆ Driving or riding in a vehicle without your seatbelt fastened. Each vehicle occupant must have a safety belt or child restraint system fastened when the vehicle is in motion.
- ◆ Having pets off leash or on trails and boardwalks. Pets are prohibited on all trails, in the backcountry, and in hydrothermal basins. Where allowed, pets must be leashed and must remain within 100 feet (30 m) of a road or parking area. Do not leave a pet unattended or tied to an object. Boarding facilities are available outside the park.
- ◆ Littering.
- ◆ Throwing anything into thermal features.
- ◆ Swimming in hydrothermal pools. (*See above left.*)
- ◆ Diving or jumping off cliffs in the Firehole swim area on Firehole Canyon Drive.
- ◆ Traveling off boardwalks or designated trails in hydrothermal areas.
- ◆ Removing or possessing natural (antlers, etc.) or cultural (arrowheads, etc.) features.
- ◆ Spotlighting (viewing with artificial light) elk, deer, or other animals.
- ◆ Imitating elk calls or using buglers; imitating wolf howls.
- ◆ Using electronic equipment capable of tracking wildlife.
- ◆ Willfully remaining near or approaching wildlife, including birds, within ANY distance that disturbs or displaces the animal.

FOOD REGULATIONS

- These items—new, clean, dirty, empty, or full—may not be left outside, on picnic tables, in tents or tent trailers, in the back of pickups, or unattended in any location, at any time, day or night, unless in immediate use:
- water & beverage containers • cooking, eating, drinking utensils • stoves & grills • coolers & ice chests • trash • food • cosmetics & toiletries • pet food & bowls • pails, buckets, & wash basins
- ◆ Do not ever feed wildlife, including birds.
 - ◆ Liquid or gas fuel stoves or self-contained charcoal grills may be used for cooking at all picnic areas (shown on the National Park Service Official Map and Guide; those with fire grates are listed in a handout available at visitor centers).
 - ◆ Campfires are allowed only in established fire pits in campgrounds, picnic areas, and a few designated backcountry campsites.
- COYOTES & WOLVES** quickly learn habits like roadside begging. This may lead to aggressive behavior toward humans and can increase the risk of the animal being hit by a vehicle or destroyed by management. Do not feed them.

Plan Your Visit

Summer 2010



National Park Service rangers answer questions and help you make the most of your Yellowstone experience.

Albright Visitor Center, Mammoth

Open daily, year-round.

May 22–Sept. 30: 8 AM–7 PM

Autumn hours to be determined.

Exhibits on wildlife and history; films on Yellowstone and the national park idea. Information & bookstore. Call 307-344-2263.

Canyon Visitor Education Center

Open daily May 8–Sept. 30.

May 8–28: 9 AM–5 PM

May 29–Sept. 30: 8 AM–8 PM

Interactive exhibits about Yellowstone's supervolcano and other aspects of its geology; film about Yellowstone's geology. Information & bookstore. Call 307-344-2550.

Fishing Bridge Visitor Center

Open daily May 26–Sept. 30: 8 AM–7 PM

Exhibits on the park's birds, other wildlife, and lake geology. Information & bookstore. Call 307-344-2450.

Grant Visitor Center

Open daily May 26–Sept. 30: 8 AM–7 PM

Exhibits & video on the role of fire in Yellowstone. Information & bookstore. Call 307-344-2650.

Junior Ranger Station

(at Madison Information Station)

Open daily May 29–August 29: 9 AM–6 PM

Read about the Yellowstone Junior Ranger Program in the program insert, or ask at a visitor center.

Madison Information Station

Open daily May 29–Sept. 30: 9 AM–6 PM

Information & bookstore. Call 307-344-2821.

Museum of the National Park Ranger, Norris

Open daily May 29–Sept. 26: 9 AM–5 PM

Exhibits & video at historic soldier station trace development of the park ranger profession from its roots in the U.S. Army. Chat with former National Park Service employees volunteering here.

Norris Geyser Basin Museum & Information Station

Open daily May 26–Sept. 30: 9 AM–6 PM

Exhibits on the hydrothermal features of Yellowstone. Information & bookstore. Call 307-344-2812.

West Thumb Information Center

Open daily May 26–Sept. 30: 9 AM–5 PM

Information & bookstore.

West Yellowstone

Visitor Information Center

April 16–May 28: 8 AM–4 PM

May 29–Sept. 6: 8 AM–8 PM

Sept. 7–Nov. 7: 8 AM–4 PM

Information, publications. Call 307-344-2876.

West Yellowstone Chamber of Commerce staff available year-round. Call 406-646-7701.

Weekdays through April 30: 8 AM–5 PM

Daily, May 1–27: 8 AM–6 PM

Daily, May 28–Sept. 30: 8 AM–8 PM

Autumn hours to be determined.

Old Faithful Visitor Center

The visitor center is in temporary quarters near the Old Faithful Lodge until August 25 (see below).

Open daily beginning April 16.

April 16–May 25: 9 AM–6 PM

May 26–Sept. 30: 8 AM–7 PM;

information window until 8 PM

Autumn hours to be determined.

Reopens mid-December for winter season.

Award-winning film about hydrothermal features. Geyser eruption predictions.

Information & bookstore. Call 307-344-2750.

Old Faithful eruption predictions: 307-344-2751, during visitor center hours.



Sign language interpreter available for ranger-led programs. Call three weeks ahead: 307-344-2251.



CTA Associates

The new Old Faithful Visitor Education Center opens August 25

The new Old Faithful Visitor Education Center will have exhibits on hydrothermal features, life in extreme environments, volcanic geology, and scientific investigations of these phenomena. See the special section for more information about the exhibits and the building's "green" features.



Youth Conservation Corps

Since 1984, Yellowstone National Park's summer Youth Conservation Corps (YCC) Program has recruited youth (ages 15–18) from

all social, economic, ethnic, and racial backgrounds. Corps members work together under adult leadership learning about environmental and conservation issues while completing projects such as trail rehabilitation and campground restoration. Through this experience, young people develop job and leadership skills and explore opportunities for future NPS careers. Corps members also enjoy hiking, rafting, and field trips throughout the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem. For more information on Yellowstone's YCC Program, email us at: YELL_YCC_Office@nps.gov.



Self-guiding Trails: Explore at your own pace

Canyon Area View the colorful Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone River and the Upper and Lower Falls from overlooks and walkways.

Fort Yellowstone Enjoy a walking tour of this historic site at Mammoth Hot Springs, from the time of U.S. Army management (1886–1918).

Fountain Paint Pot View the four types of hydrothermal features—geysers, hot springs, fumaroles, and mudpots—in one place! Eight miles (12.9 km) north of Old Faithful.

Mammoth Hot Springs Walk through ever-changing travertine terraces and enjoy a scenic drive through the Upper Terraces.

Mud Volcano Area Discover turbulent and explosive mudpots, including Mud Volcano and Dragon's Mouth. Located 6 miles (9.6 km) north of Fishing Bridge Junction.

Norris Geyser Basin Explore the hottest, most dynamic geyser basin in the park, which includes Steamboat, the world's tallest geyser, and Echinus, the world's largest acidic geyser.

Old Faithful Area The world's largest concentration of active geysers is here. View Old Faithful then walk trails past hundreds of geysers and hot springs. (Biscuit Basin may be closed for boardwalk replacement.)

West Thumb Geyser Basin The boiling springs in this basin, including the famous Fishing Cone, discharge their waters into chilly Yellowstone Lake.

Forces of the Northern Range

Exhibits describe how volcanoes, glaciers, and fire shaped the landscape here, 8 miles (12.9 km) east of Mammoth Hot Springs, and also help identify the area's plants and animals.



Highlights

Summer 2010

Geysers & Hot Springs

In the 50 miles between Mammoth Hot Springs and Old Faithful, you'll see travertine terraces at Mammoth Hot Springs, acidic features at Norris Geyser Basin, mudpots and colorful springs at Artists Paintpots, more mudpots and geysers at Fountain Paint Pot, a giant hot spring at Midway Geyser Basin, plus beautiful springs at Biscuit and Black Sand basins near Old Faithful. West Thumb Geyser Basin is 17 miles east of Old Faithful; Mud Volcano is north of Yellowstone Lake.

Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone River

The Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone River extends from south of Canyon Village north to Tower Junction. The most famous and spectacular section, including the Upper and Lower Falls, is seen from overlooks in the Canyon Village area. Enjoy accessible walkways and overlooks along North Rim Drive. The northernmost section is visible from overlooks near Tower Fall, south of Tower Junction. You can also reach this section by driving north from Canyon Village over spectacular Dunraven Pass, the highest road in the park at 8,860 feet (2700 m). The road passes two trailheads for Mt. Washburn.

Lake Area

Yellowstone Lake is the largest high elevation lake (above 7,000 feet) in North America. It has 141 miles of shoreline and is more than 400 feet deep. With the Absaroka Range as a stunning backdrop, this area offers boating, fishing, hiking, wildlife viewing, and hydrothermal features. *(Fishing and boating require permits; see page 6.)* You can visit historic buildings, view hydrothermal activity, and see the Yellowstone River flow from the lake on its long journey. Four visitor areas lie along the lake's shores: Fishing Bridge, Bridge Bay, Lake Village, and Grant Village.

History

You can visit historic sites such as Fishing Bridge Museum, Norris Geyser Basin Museum, Obsidian Cliff, Old Faithful Inn and Historic



NPS Collection: YELL 36119

This photo of Tower Fall was one of many taken by W.H. Jackson during the 1871 Hayden Survey of the Yellowstone area. His photos helped bring attention to the wonders of Yellowstone.

District, Roosevelt Lodge Historic District, and Fort Yellowstone at Mammoth Hot Springs.

Wildlife

In summer, large animals such as elk, bear, and wolves may be in the high country. Look in the morning and evening when they may be more active. Enjoy watching ground squirrels, marmots, chipmunks, and other small mammals — but remember to never feed them. And if you are here in late July or August, look for herds of bison in their mating season or rut. *(See also page 9.)*

Only One Day Here?

Consider one of these itineraries suggested by Yellowstone's rangers

1. Drive to the Old Faithful area and walk around the geyser basin; drive to the Canyon area—stop at several overlooks and walk along part of the rim.
2. Add Hayden Valley to the above route—especially at the beginning or end of the day—to look for some of the park's large animals.
3. Visit the Upper Geyser Basin (Old Faithful, Biscuit Basin, Black Sand Basin); drive to Fountain Paint Pot to view mudpots; drive to Canyon and visit the Canyon Visitor Education Center. *(Biscuit Basin may be closed for boardwalk construction.)*
4. Visit the Old Faithful area and one other hydrothermal area, such as Norris, West Thumb, or Mammoth Hot Springs.
5. Visit lesser-known features such as Calcite Springs north of Tower Fall, Roaring Mountain north of Norris, Terrace Spring near Madison Junction, Firehole Lake Drive in the Lower Geyser Basin, or Natural Bridge near Bridge Bay.

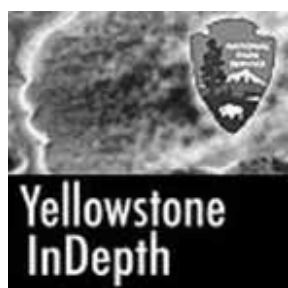
Consider one or two moderate day hikes.

Each major area of the park has several hikes suitable for brief excursions into the wilder side of Yellowstone. Consult the "Dayhike Sampler," available for 50¢ at visitor center bookstores.

Two or More Days?

- ◆ Explore one area of the park in depth.
- ◆ Explore one type of attraction, such as geology or wildlife, in depth. For example, visit Mammoth Hot Springs to see travertine formations and view the sedimentary layers of Mount Everts, drive through glaciated terrain to Tower Fall or the Lamar Valley.

Yellowstone Online



Videos & Podcasts

Plan your visit, customize your guide to the park, or learn more about Yellowstone's attractions and treasures through videos at www.nps.gov/yell or podcasts free from iTunes. Funding provided by the Yellowstone Association and the Yellowstone Park Foundation.

Electronic Field Trips

Especially for middle school students & teachers: free electronic field trips at www.WindowsIntoWonderland.org

Webcams

Stay connected to Yellowstone's dynamic landscape through webcams located at Old Faithful, Mammoth Hot Springs, and the Mount Washburn Fire Lookout. www.nps.gov/yell/photosmulti-media/webcams.htm. The Old Faithful streaming webcam was donated, along with supporting funds, by Canon U.S.A. through the Yellowstone Park Foundation.

Greater Yellowstone Science Learning Center

Find scientific research and monitoring information about Yellowstone and Grand Teton national parks on this site, which is supported by Canon U.S.A. through a grant to the Yellowstone Park Foundation, and by the Yellowstone Association. www.GreaterYellowstoneScience.org.

Tour the Heritage & Research Center

Yellowstone National Park's Heritage and Research Center, located just beyond the North Entrance of the park in Gardiner, Montana, is offering tours throughout the summer. Although primarily a storage and research facility, tours of the Heritage and Research Center provide an inside look at some of the collections housed within. Tours are available Tuesdays & Thursdays at 10 AM from June 1 through September 9, and are limited to 15 people. Please call 307-344-2662 for reservations or sign up in the center's lobby, and arrive 15 minutes prior to the start of the tour.

The center also has an exhibit about the early history of the park, available for viewing in the lobby during the day, Tuesday through Friday.

Mission of Yellowstone National Park

Preserved within Yellowstone National Park are Old Faithful and the majority of the world's geysers and hot springs. An outstanding mountain wildland with clean water and air, Yellowstone is home of the grizzly bear and wolf and free-ranging herds of bison and elk. Centuries-old sites and historic buildings that reflect the unique heritage of America's first national park are also protected. Yellowstone National Park serves as a model and inspiration for national parks throughout the world.



Mission of the National Park Service

The National Park Service preserves unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the national park system for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations. The National Park Service cooperates with partners to extend the benefits of natural and cultural resource conservation and outdoor recreation throughout this country and the world.

"Greening" Yellowstone

Summer 2010



Yellowstone National Park, its concessioners, and its partners are leaders in sustainable practices that keep Yellowstone clean and "green."

The YES! Initiative

In 2008, in partnership with the Yellowstone Park Foundation, the park launched the "Yellowstone Environmental Stewardship (YES!) Initiative." YES! is a multi-year comprehensive plan to enable Yellowstone to build upon its sustainability successes by further reducing the ecological footprint of its operations and decreasing consumption of natural resources.

YES! projects, together with other park programs, aim to achieve the following goals by 2016:

- ◆ reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 30%
- ◆ reduce electricity consumption by 15%
- ◆ reduce fossil fuel consumption by 18%
- ◆ reduce water consumption by 15%
- ◆ divert 100% of solid waste from landfills

Cleaner Travel

- ◆ Yellowstone National Park's vehicle fleet includes 17 hybrids. In 2004, Toyota Motor Sales U.S.A. Inc. donated four Prius hybrids (photo below). The Prius has 90% lower emissions than the average car, better fuel efficiency, and it runs quietly when using only the electric motor.
- ◆ Michelin North America donated high-tech, fuel efficient tires to the park's truck fleet. Fuel savings amount to 10% per truck and emission reductions are more than 8 metric tons of carbon dioxide annually.
- ◆ Michelin also donated similar high-tech, fuel efficient tires for dozens of the park's car and SUV fleet, which will further increase fuel efficiency and reduce emissions.
- ◆ Dodge Truck, Inc. donated a three-quarter ton 4x4 pickup to Yellowstone in 1995 to test 100% biodiesel fuel. It has been driven more than 200,000 miles and averages 17 miles per gallon with less smoke and fewer polluting emissions.
- ◆ All diesel-powered vehicles driven by park employees and many used by concessioners run on a 20% blend of industrial-grade vegetable oil and diesel.
- ◆ Yellowstone uses an ethanol blend in all gasoline-powered park vehicles and is the first national park to sell ethanol blended fuel to visitors at public service stations.
- ◆ More than 40 employees participate in a Ride-Share program, commuting in a park-sponsored bus.



Building Green

The U.S. Green Building Council (USGBC) has developed national standards for environmentally sound buildings. Called LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) Green Building Rating System®, these standards are being applied in new Yellowstone National Park buildings such as the Old Faithful Visitor Education Center (*see special section*) and the West Entrance Station (*now open*).

Other park buildings that use "green" building features include:

- ◆ Heritage & Research Center, in Gardiner, Montana, uses ceramic tiles, carpeting, and ceiling tiles that contain partial or total recycled content.
- ◆ Lewis Lake Contact Station is partially powered by solar panels.
- ◆ Lamar Buffalo Ranch uses a solar panel array that provides more than 70% of its energy needs.

Park rangers often use hybrid cars.



Annual Recycling

In 2009, Yellowstone National Park and its concessioners kept 79% of the park's waste out of landfills. The park recycled:

- ◆ 87 tons of newspapers, office paper, and magazines
- ◆ 14 tons of aluminum and steel
- ◆ 178 tons of glass
- ◆ 41 tons of plastics
- ◆ 270 tons of cardboard
- ◆ >13,000 small propane cylinders, using a machine developed by a Yellowstone Park employee and funded by the Yellowstone Park Foundation
- ◆ 150 tons of used tires



Old Faithful Geyser viewers stand on a plastic boardwalk made from the equivalent of three million plastic milk jugs. Unilever donated the plastic lumber.

You can recycle a lot of your trash while you are visiting Yellowstone. Look for large brown recycling bins for glass, plastic, cans, and paper in major areas of the park. (*See the map on the last page.*) Look for other recycling bins in park lodging and dining facilities, visitor centers, and in stores.



SAVE on Entrance Fees!

The "America the Beautiful—the National Parks and Federal Recreational Lands Pass" provides several pass options for people to use at federal recreation sites—including national parks and wildlife refuges—where entrance fees are charged.

You can purchase this pass at one of Yellowstone's entrance stations or go to <http://store.usgs.gov/pass>. The pass is not good for camping or for some other fees such as parking fees at Mount Rushmore or cave tours at various parks. Be sure to inquire locally.

Previously issued Golden Age Passports and Golden Access Passports are still accepted. You can also trade them in for the new and more durable passes.

Entrance Fees for Yellowstone & Grand Teton National Parks

Private, noncommercial automobile	\$25 (7 days, both Yellowstone and Grand Teton)
Individual motorcycle	\$20 (7 days, both parks)
Single entry (foot, bike, ski, etc.)	\$12 (7 days, both parks)
Yellowstone–Grand Teton Pass	\$50 (valid one year from month of purchase)
America the Beautiful Pass—the National Parks and Federal Recreational Lands Pass	\$80 (valid for one year from month of purchase for entrance fees to federal fee areas)
Senior Pass	\$10—for U.S. citizens or permanent residents of the U.S. who are 62 or older.
Access Pass	Free—for citizens or permanent residents of the U.S. who have been determined to be permanently disabled and present such documentation.

Campgrounds

Tour the campgrounds on the internet! Go to www.nps.gov/yell/planyourvisit/camping-in-yellowstone.htm

Listed in order of opening	Dates	Fees**	Sites	Elev (ft)	Features	RV sites
Mammoth	All year	\$14	85	6,200	A, F, G, S	most are pull-through
Madison*	5/7–10/24	\$19.50	>250	6,800	A, F, DS, G	call for availability & reservations
Fishing Bridge RV*	5/14–9/26	\$28	>325	7,800	F, S/L, DS, G	call for availability & reservations
Norris	5/21–9/27	\$14	>100	7,500	F, G	2 @ 50' (signed); 5 @ 30'
Tower Fall	5/21–9/27	\$12	31	6,600	V	all @ 30' or less; has hairpin curve
Bridge Bay*	5/28–9/12	\$19.50	>425	7,800	A, F, DS, G	call for availability & reservations
Slough Creek	5/28–10/31	\$12	28	6,250	V	14 @ 30', walk through first to assess sites beyond #16
Canyon*	6/4–9/6	\$19.50	>250	7,900	A, F, S/L, DS, G	call for availability & reservations
Pebble Creek	6/11–9/27	\$12	>30	6,900	V	some long pull-throughs
Indian Creek	6/11–9/13	\$12	75	7,300	V	10@ 40'; 35 @ 30'; pull-through
Lewis Lake	6/15–11/6	\$12	85	7,800	V	a few @ 25'
Grant Village*	6/21–10/3	\$19.50	>400	7,800	A, F, S/L, DS, G	call for availability & reservations

*Sites you can reserve. A Accessible sites available V Vault toilets DS Dump station

**Fee does not include tax. F Flush toilets S/L Pay showers/laundry nearby G Generators OK 8 AM–8 PM

First-Come, First-Served
You cannot reserve a campsite at the seven campgrounds operated by the National Park Service: Indian Creek, Lewis Lake, Mammoth, Norris, Pebble Creek, Slough Creek, and Tower Fall.

Reservable Sites
You can reserve a site at the five campgrounds operated by Xanterra Parks & Resorts, indicated by * on the chart. For same-day reservations, call 307-344-7311 or ask at a campground registration desk. For future reservations, call toll-free 866-Geyserland (866-439-7375), or write Xanterra Parks & Resorts, P.O. Box 165, YNP, WY 82190; www.YellowstoneNationalParkLodges.com.

Fishing Bridge RV Park is for hard-sided vehicles only (no tents or tent trailers are allowed).

Check-in & Check-out
Check-in any time, but sites may not be available before 11 AM. Registration desks at reservable campgrounds are staffed 7 AM–10 PM, May 29–August 27; 8 AM–9 PM, early and late season. Check-out time is 11 AM.

Know Vehicle, Tent, and Tow Sizes
If you want to reserve a site, you will be asked for the length and width of your tent, RV, or the combined length of your car or pickup and anything you are towing. For non-reservable sites, use the total length to determine which campground can best accommodate your rig.

Length of Stay
Camping is limited to 14 days from July 1 through Labor Day (first Monday in September) and to 30 days the rest of the year; no limit at Fishing Bridge.

Group Camping
Group camping (tents only) is available at Madison, Grant, and Bridge Bay for organized groups with a designated leader such as youth or educational groups. Fees range from \$65–90 (plus tax) per night, depending on group size. Reservations are required. Call 307-344-7311 or toll-free 866-Geyserland (866-439-7375), or write Xanterra Parks & Resorts, P.O. Box 165, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190; or email YNPSA@Xanterra.com.

WARNING!
Food & Odors Attract Bears
The future of bears, your safety, and the safety of others depend on you. Read and follow the regulations on page 2. NEVER feed any animal, including bears. NEVER leave food unattended, even for one minute.

Services may be limited at Fishing Bridge RV Park

For updates, call 307-344-7311 or toll-free 866-Geyserland (866-439-7375), or go to www.YellowstoneNationalParkLodges.com.

Quiet Hours
Each visitor deserves to hear the natural sounds of this beautiful environment. Respect this by complying with the law: generators prohibited 8 PM–8 AM; quiet hours, 10 PM–6 AM. No loud audio devices, or other noise disturbances will be allowed during this time. Generators are only permitted in seven campgrounds. *(See chart.)*

NO Overflow Camping
No overflow camping exists in Yellowstone National Park. Camping or overnight vehicle parking in pullouts, parking areas, picnic grounds, or any place other than a designated campground is not permitted. Camping is often available in neighboring communities and public lands outside the park. *(See page 13.)*

Discounts
Holders of Senior and Access passes receive approximately a 50% discount on camping fees, except at Fishing Bridge, where no discounts apply. *(See page 5.)*

Attention Anglers!

You must have a Yellowstone National Park fishing permit. Barbless hooks ONLY. Know the park's regulations.

Fishing Season
Yellowstone's fishing season generally begins on the Saturday of Memorial Day weekend and continues through the first Sunday of November. However, many exceptions exist. Read the park fishing regulations or go to the park website: www.nps.gov/yell/planyourvisit/fishing.htm

Fishing Regulations
Obtain park fishing regulations at ranger stations, visitor centers, and general stores. You are responsible for knowing the rules.

In Yellowstone, wildlife takes precedence over humans as consumers of fish. All fish are wild (there is no stocking), so sufficient adult fish must remain to reproduce and maintain populations and to assure genetic diversity. These facts require both a philosophical and literal distinction between recreational angling and consuming fish. In Yellowstone, angling is based on fishing for native species of wild trout in a natural setting.

Fishing regulations in Yellowstone National Park have evolved as ongoing research reveals population trends and interrelationships with the rest of the Yellowstone ecosystem. Increasing numbers of anglers also influence regulations by their impact on certain species and aquatic habitats.

Permits
Fishing All anglers 16 or older must possess a valid Yellowstone National Park fishing permit to fish in the park; state permits are not valid. 3 days—\$15; 7 days—\$20; season—\$35. Permits are available at ranger stations, visitor centers, general stores, and fly-fishing shops in the local communities.

Anglers 15 or younger have two options: fish without a permit under direct supervision of an adult who has a permit or obtain a free permit that must be signed by an adult. The adult must ensure the child complies with all fishing regulations and provisions.

Boats & Float Tubes You must have a boat permit to use boats and float tubes; their use is limited to a few locations. Obtain these permits in person at: South Entrance, Lewis Lake Campground, Grant Village Backcountry Office, Bridge Bay Ranger Station. Non-motorized boating permits only are available at the Canyon, Mammoth, and Old Faithful backcountry offices, Bechler Ranger Station, West Yellowstone Visitor Information Center, and Northeast Entrance. You must have a Coast Guard approved “wearable” personal flotation device for each person on board.



Aquatic Nuisance Species (ANS) are plants and animals not native to the park and cause irreversible harm to the naturally-functioning ecosystem that exists here. Already, New Zealand mudsnails, whirling disease, and lake trout have resulted in loss of fisheries and closure of areas that once had abundant trout. You can help prevent the spread of harmful exotic invaders!

CLEAN! INSPECT! DRY!

Do not release plants, fish, or animals into a body of water unless it came out of that body of water. If you witness a violation, please contact a local park ranger, stop by a visitor center, or call 307-344-7381, dial “0.”

Exploring Yellowstone

Summer 2010

EXPECT
TRAFFIC
DELAYS

7

Backcountry Tips and Regulations

Accessibility

Wheelchairs and some types of service animals are allowed in the backcountry. Contact a backcountry office (see below) for further information before taking them into the backcountry.

Campfires

Campfires are permitted only in established fire pits at certain campsites; you will be given this information when you obtain your overnight permit.

Day Hiking

Talk to a park ranger at a backcountry office or visitor center before beginning a day hike. They know trail conditions, weather forecasts, and if areas are closed due to bear or management activities.

Drinking Water

Drinking untreated water may lead to intestinal infection. Filter water with a good commercial filter, treat it with a chemical such as iodine or chlorine, or boil it at least one minute. Never drink water from a hot spring.

Hypothermia

Exposure to wind, rain, or cold can cause hypothermia, which can kill you. Early warning signs include shivering, slurred speech, drowsiness, and exhaustion. Put on dry clothes and drink warm fluids at the first signs.

Non-native Plants

Invasive non-native plants (noxious weeds) threaten the park's ecosystem. Major

threats include: spotted knapweed, ox-eye daisy, St. Johnswort, musk thistle, leafy spurge, and dalmatian toadflax. If you see these or other exotic species in the backcountry, notify a park ranger.

Overnight Trips

Permits are required. Obtain a permit at a backcountry office not more than 48 hours in advance of the first date of the trip. You will be given full instructions about backcountry regulations and safety. You can also reserve campsites at a backcountry office or by mail (see below) for a \$20 fee.

Pack It In—& Out

You must carry all refuse out of the

backcountry, including items partly burned (foil, glass, etc.).

Sanitation

Bury human waste 6 to 8 inches (15–20 cm) below ground and a minimum of 100 feet (30 m) from water. Dispose of waste water at least 100 feet (30 m) from water or campsites. Do not wash yourself, clothing, or dishes in lakes, ponds, rivers, or streams.

Stock Use

Not all trails are open to stock. Inquire at backcountry offices and ranger stations.

IMPORTANT: All stock users in Yellowstone must possess proof of a negative Coggins test performed within the last 12 months for each animal.

For more information: Backcountry Office, P.O. Box 168, Yellowstone National Park, 82190; 307-344-2160; www.nps.gov/yell/planyourvisit/backcountryhiking.htm

Bear Country Tips



NPS Photo

If you carry bear pepper spray:

- ◆ Use **bear** pepper spray. Personal self-defense pepper spray is not effective.
- ◆ The canister must be immediately available, not in your pack.
- ◆ It is effective only at distances of 10–30 feet and can be adversely affected by wind, cold temperatures, and age of the spray.
- ◆ Follow the manufacturer's instructions, know how to use the spray, and be aware of its limitations, including the expiration date.
- ◆ It is not a repellent. Don't spray it on people, tents, or backpacks.
- ◆ Carrying bear pepper spray is no substitute for vigilance and exercising safety precautions.

If you must use bear pepper spray to stop a bear:

- ◆ Leave the area immediately. The spray is effective for a short time and is less effective the second time.
- ◆ Report the incident to park rangers at a visitor center or ranger station.

A Fed Bear Is a Dead Bear

Do not leave packs containing food unattended, even for a few minutes. If a bear obtains human food even once, it often becomes aggressive about obtaining such food, and may have to be destroyed or removed from the park.

Alert Bears to Your Presence

Make loud noises, shout, or sing. Hike in groups, stay on maintained trails, and use caution if vision is obstructed. Do not hike after dark. Avoid carcasses; bears often defend this source of food.

If You Encounter a Bear

Do not run; bears can easily outrun you. Plus, running may cause an otherwise non-aggressive bear to attack. If the bear is unaware of you, keep out of sight and detour behind and downwind of the bear. If the bear is aware of you but has not acted aggressively, slowly back away.

Do not drop your pack! This teaches bears how to obtain human foods and often means the bear must be removed.

Climbing trees to avoid bears is not often practical. All black bears, all grizzly cubs, and some adult grizzlies can climb trees. Plus, running to a tree may provoke an otherwise uncertain bear to chase you.

If a Bear Approaches or Charges You

Do not run. Some bears will bluff their way out of a threatening situation by charging, then veering off or stopping abruptly. Bear experts generally recommend standing still until the bear stops and then slowly backing away. If you are attacked, try to lie on the ground completely flat on your stomach. Spread your legs and clasp your hands over the back of your neck. Do not drop your pack! It will protect your back.

Authorized Guides & Tours



Yellowstone Association/J. Smith

Yellowstone Association Institute

Each year, thousands of people join the park's official educational partner for a closer look at wildlife, plants, geology, and history. Programs are perfect for curious adults and families who want to spend a day or more exploring the park with a local expert. Their goal is to help you understand and enjoy this remarkable place. To find out more, visit www.YellowstoneAssociation.org or call 406-848-2400.



Xanterra Parks & Resorts

Xanterra Parks & Resorts

Yellowstone's lodging concessioner also offers a wide variety of park tours and activities during the summer. Visitors can enjoy photo safaris, partial or full day tours, horseback and stagecoach rides, and boating and fishing adventures. For more detailed information pick up an *Experience Planner* at any hotel or visit www.YellowstoneNationalParkLodges.com.

Other Certified Guides & Outfitters

Many authorized guides and outfitters are ready to show you the wonders of Yellowstone, and each has a unique approach. To learn about these authorized providers, write to Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190, call 307-344-7381, or visit www.nps.gov/yell.

Caution: Unauthorized Tours & Guides

Make sure your guide, tour company, or other commercial service is authorized by the National Park Service. Please report unauthorized operators to a ranger at a visitor center or ranger station or to the Chief, Concessions Management, P.O. Box 168, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190; 307-344-2271.



The National Park Service is a proud partner of Leave No Trace, a national education program promoting responsible outdoor recreation and stewardship of our public lands through outdoor skills and ethics. NPS urges you to learn how to minimize recreation impacts and help protect Yellowstone's precious wildlands for future enjoyment. For more information, visit a backcountry office in the park or www.LNT.org.

Hot Wonders of Yellowstone

8

Yellowstone National Park’s physical landscape has been and is being created by many geological forces. Here, some of the Earth’s most active volcanic, hydrothermal (water + heat), and earthquake systems make this national park a priceless treasure. Yellowstone was established as the world’s first national park primarily because of its unparalleled collection of geysers, hot springs, mudpots and steam vents.



Hot springs, such as Morning Glory Pool in the Old Faithful area (above), are the most common hydrothermal features in the park. Unlike geysers, their plumbing has no constrictions. Superheated water cools as it reaches the surface, sinks, and is replaced by hotter water from below. This circulation, called convection, prevents water from reaching the temperature needed to set off an eruption.



Travertine terraces are found at Mammoth Hot Springs (above), where the dominant rock is limestone (calcium carbonate). Water rises through the limestone, carrying high amounts of dissolved calcium carbonate. At the surface, calcium carbonate is deposited as travertine, the chalky white rock of the terraces. Due to the rapid rate of deposition, these features constantly and quickly change.



Great Fountain Geyser, Lower Geyser Basin

How Geysers Work

Geysers are hot springs with narrow spaces in their plumbing, usually near the surface. These constrictions prevent water from circulating freely to the surface where heat would escape. The deepest circulating water can exceed the surface boiling point (199°F/93°C).

The surrounding pressure also increases with depth, much as it does with depth in the ocean. Increased pressure exerted by the enormous weight of the overlying rock and water prevents the water from vaporizing.

As the water rises, steam forms. Bubbling upward, steam expands as it nears the top of the water column until the bubbles are too large and numerous to pass freely through the constrictions. At a critical point, the confined bubbles actually lift the water above, causing the geyser to splash or overflow. This decreases pressure on the system, and violent boiling results. Tremendous amounts of steam force water out of the vent, and the eruption begins.

Water is expelled faster than it can enter the geyser’s plumbing system, and the heat and pressure gradually decrease. The eruption stops when the water reservoir is exhausted or when the gas bubbles diminish enough to be able to rise without ejecting the water.



Mudpots, such as at Fountain Paint Pot (above), are acidic hot springs with a limited water supply. Some microorganisms use hydrogen sulfide, which rises from deep within the earth, as an energy source. They help convert the gas to sulfuric acid, which breaks down rock into clay. Various gases escape through the wet clay mud, causing it to bubble. Mudpot consistency and activity vary with the seasons and precipitation.



Fumaroles or steam vents, are abundant at Roaring Mountain (above). They are the hottest hydrothermal features in the park. They have so little water that it all flashes into steam before reaching the surface. The result is a loud hissing of steam and gases. They are easier to see in cool weather.

About Old Faithful Geyser

Many myths exist about Old Faithful, the world’s most famous geyser (shown at left). Use the lists below to sort the facts from myths.



Myths

- ✗ No one can predict Old Faithful anymore.
- ✗ It is so predictable, you can set your watch by its eruption.
- ✗ It is the only predictable geyser.
- ✗ It is the most predictable geyser.
- ✗ It erupts every hour on the hour.
- ✗ Its eruption is not as high as it used to be.
- ✗ Its eruption lasts less time than it used to.
- ✗ Park rangers can control Old Faithful’s eruption.

Facts

- ✓ Old Faithful’s eruption duration, height, and the interval between eruptions varies daily and yearly.
- ✓ As of January 2010, an eruption lasts 1½ to 5 minutes; the average interval between eruptions is 90 minutes.
- ✓ Old Faithful’s height ranges from 106 feet to more than 180 feet, averaging 130 feet.
- ✓ 3,700 to 8,400 gallons of water are expelled per eruption, depending on the length of eruption.
- ✓ Just prior to eruption, water temperature at the vent is 204°F (95.6°C).

Wildlife Gallery



Yellowstone is home to a wide variety of animals; look for them wherever you go in the park. What you see will vary with the weather, season, and behavior of the animals. Here are a few of the most well-known animals, plus tips for watching them safely. Enjoy looking for and watching wildlife.

Mountain bluebirds (far left) return to Yellowstone National Park while winter still cloaks the landscape to eat insect scavengers consuming animals killed by the winter. They nest in hollow trees; look for flashes of blue as they fly about looking for insects.

The **mourning cloak butterfly** (center left) winters over, tucked into crevices of trees and rocks. It is often the first butterfly seen each year. As spring progresses, mourning cloaks begin laying eggs on trees and shrubs.

Sandhill cranes (left) return to Yellowstone in April, usually in pairs, flying up rivers to their nesting territories. Listen for their guttural calling as they fly or forage; because they blend well with their grassland habitat, they are heard long before seen. However, if you observe a long-legged, tall bird, look closely—it’s likely to be the sandhill.

Both **grizzly and black bear cubs** were born in the deep winter month of January, while their mother still hibernated. But come March and April, they begin to venture out, accompanying their mother as she digs for roots, insects, and squirrels. Look for black bears (below, left) along the edges of trees in the Lamar and Hayden valleys, or among the trees near Mammoth and Tower. Grizzly bears are usually seen in open areas.

Bighorn sheep (below) and their lambs blend in with the cliffs and grasses where they live. Look for them between the North Entrance and Mammoth Hot Springs, between Tower Junction and Tower Fall, and on Mount Washburn. Be patient—sometimes just a hint of movement is all you need to finally spot them.

Orange fur makes a **bison calf** (bottom) easy to see, even from a distance. Look for them beginning in April in open country along the Lamar, Yellowstone, Firehole, and Madison rivers. Calves can keep up with the herd shortly after being born, and they are well protected by their mothers and other bison adults.



STAY SAFE!

- Wild animals are dangerous. To protect yourself and wildlife, follow these guidelines any time and any place:
- ◆ Park in a turnout and make sure your car is completely off the road.
 - ◆ Put your vehicle into park and engage your parking brake.
 - ◆ Stay near your vehicle so you can retreat if the animal approaches.
 - ◆ Do not stand in the road.
 - ◆ Never surround, crowd, approach, or follow wildlife.
 - ◆ Never come between mothers and their young.
 - ◆ Don’t block an animal’s line of travel.
 - ◆ Do not run or move suddenly—this may cause animals to attack.
 - ◆ If other people in the area are putting you in danger, leave the scene and notify a park ranger.
 - ◆ Do not ever feed wildlife, including birds.

To learn more about the animals in Yellowstone, ask for these free handouts at visitor centers: Yell 287, “Mammals In the Park,” and Yell 275, “Children’s Wildlife Identification Game.”

Supporting the Park Service Mission

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Summer 2010

In our increasingly crowded and developed world, Yellowstone National Park provides a source of refuge and renewal. The park’s magnificent wilderness areas offer a glimpse of what our continent was like when humans first gazed in wonder upon its steaming geysers, thundering waterfalls, and abundant wildlife. However, Yellowstone exists today only because generations who came before us understood its value and made its preservation a priority.

Because so many visitors who love Yellowstone want to help ensure that it stands wild and unimpaired for our future, two separate organizations were established. The Yellowstone Park Foundation and the Yellowstone Association work in partnership with the National Park Service to provide a means for visitors to contribute to Yellowstone’s preservation. Please help us protect and preserve this national treasure. Your contribution to either organization will designate you as a true friend of Yellowstone; contributors of \$1,000 or more will have their names displayed on the park’s Honor Wall at Old Faithful, receiving special recognition as stewards and benefactors of Yellowstone National Park. Yellowstone will exist tomorrow as one of America’s most treasured places only if our generation understands its value and makes its preservation our priority.

*Protecting the Wonders and Wildlife
of Yellowstone National Park*



THE YELLOWSTONE PARK FOUNDATION



With the support of Friends of Yellowstone the Foundation funds critical Park projects such as:

- wildlife and fisheries conservation
- historic preservation
- hiking trail restoration
- new state-of-the-art Old Faithful Visitor Education Center (opening date August 2010)
- and many more

To learn more
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*Exclusions apply. Inquire at each location for details.
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INSPIRE. EDUCATE. PRESERVE.

Hot Topics

Summer 2010



Yellowstone National Park’s managers face many challenges as they strive to protect wondrous natural resources and provide safe and enjoyable experiences for visitors.

Climate Change



©J. Arnold

Boreal chorus frogs may lose essential habitat as temperatures increase and wetlands dry up.

Yellowstone’s ecosystems will likely change as climate change advances. Scientists expect increased temperatures and changing patterns of rain and snow in the park. Their effects could be:

- ◆ The alpine zone, which begins at 9500 feet, may migrate higher, with important species like whitebark pine almost entirely lost to the ecosystem.
- ◆ Wildland fire in the western states generally is expected to intensify. However, scientific research is showing a different possibility in Yellowstone: 8,000 years ago, when temperature increases in the park equalled current increases, fires were more frequent, but *smaller and less intense*, than today.
- ◆ Insect infestations attacking trees now include four types of pine bark beetles and a spruce budworm—a circumstance never seen before. Scientists suspect climate change at work.

- ◆ Declining wetlands will decrease essential habitat for frogs, salamanders, and many birds and insects.
- ◆ Wildlife predictions vary. Bison, elk, and other animals that depend on grasslands should be able to find suitable habitat. Other species might not be so fortunate. For example, grizzly bears will have less of their most valuable foods: whitebark pine nuts, army cutworm moths, and cutthroat trout.

More detail is available at www.nps.gov/yell or www.greateryellowstonescience.org, and in *Yellowstone Resources & Issues 2010*, available at park bookstores.

Yellowstone National Park will host a scientific conference October 11–13, “Questioning Greater Yellowstone’s Future: Climate, Land Use, and Invasive Species.” Details available at the Greater Yellowstone website listed above.

Lake Trout



NPS

Yellowstone Lake’s native cutthroat trout are severely threatened by lake trout, which are voracious predators of the native trout.

Adult cutthroat trout have always been preyed upon by a variety of native wildlife such as bald eagles, osprey, pelicans, cormorants, gulls, otters, and grizzly bears.

Lake trout cannot be eliminated from Yellowstone Lake. However, park fisheries managers hope to greatly reduce the growth of the lake trout population and recover the cutthroat trout population.

The National Park Service targets lake trout with an intensive gill-netting program that

begins after ice is gone from the lake and continues into October. Since the early 1990s, this program has removed more than 450,000 lake trout.

Fishing regulations require anglers to kill all lake trout caught in Yellowstone Lake and its tributaries. Anglers are an important part of lake trout management. Annually, they catch approximately 9,000 lake trout.

To find out more, ask for Yell 300, “Lake Trout,” at visitor centers or visit www.nps.gov/yell/plan_yourvisit/fishing.htm

When Fires Start



NPS /Peaco

Visitors watch a fire from Fishing Bridge

Yellowstone National Park operates under the federal Wildland Fire Policy, which evolves as federal agencies gain experience and new knowledge. Current guidelines allow firefighters to manage a natural fire for multiple objectives. In the past, fires were required to be categorized as “suppression” or “fire-use for resource benefit.” Now, firefighters can suppress one flank of a fire to protect structures and people while allowing another flank to burn to achieve natural fire benefits.

The Arnica Fire burned 10,670 acres in 2009. It was burning in a 300-year-old lodgepole pine forest west of Bridge Bay, but threatened visitor travel, power lines, and visitor facilities at Bridge Bay and Lake Village. Firefighters suppressed its east flank to protect the developed area and to protect people using the roads. It was monitored, but not suppressed, as it moved away from developed areas.

Wildland fire is a great example of interagency cooperation and coordination. Federal agencies, state and local governments, and private contractors all play a role in managing fire here the park. For example, the National Park Service (NPS) relies on Forest Service smoke-jumpers to monitor or fight the park’s remote fires. In return, the NPS sends its helicopter or engine to adjacent national forests as needed. The NPS and Forest Service communicate closely with each other, which increases fire-fighter safety. The NPS is also working with its partners to develop Community Wildfire Protection Plans to help communities plan and prepare for a wildland fire that may threaten homes.

To find out more, ask for Yell 288, “Fire As a Natural Force,” at visitor centers.



Discover More Hot Topics

In addition to the resources mentioned above, check out the online options described on page 4 and the ranger-led programs listed in the supplement to this newspaper.

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act & The National Park Service

12

Yellowstone National Park will receive \$15 to \$19 million in project funding from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA). This is part of a \$750 million investment in nearly 800 projects throughout the National Park Service.

The largest Yellowstone project is the construction of a new wastewater treatment plant at Madison Junction. The new plant will replace a 50-year-old facility that struggles to handle summer demands and was never designed to operate during winter.

Another project funded by ARRA takes a new “spin” on an old idea. Nearly a century ago when the U.S. Army was running Yellowstone, a Pelton water wheel was installed to generate electricity for Mammoth Hot Springs. The original unit was taken out of service long ago, but ARRA funding will support the installation of a new micro hydropower system to harness power from drinking water already stored for use. Using this clean power source will reduce annual greenhouse gas emissions by 695 tons and save the park approximately \$80,000 each year in electricity costs.



Yellowstone Projects Funded by ARRA

In Yellowstone, ARRA is funding projects that address critical park needs, improve the visitor experience, and implement sustainable green technologies while stimulating economic activity in the region. Of the projects funded in Yellowstone, at least six will be accomplished through contracts and seven will utilize National Park Service employees.

Completed Projects

- ◆ Resurface South Entrance Road.
- ◆ Repair hazardous propane service line at Fort Yellowstone.

Approved Projects

- ◆ Demolish and replace Madison Wastewater Facility.
- ◆ Demolish and replace roof of wastewater management lift station.
- ◆ Improve restroom facilities to eliminate contamination issues.
- ◆ Realign segments of the Shelf Lake Trail.
- ◆ Rehabilitate and repave South Rim Drive.
- ◆ Rehabilitate the Observation Peak Trail.
- ◆ Repair boardwalks near hydrothermal features.
- ◆ Repair deteriorating trails and footbridges.
- ◆ Replace deteriorating a spring and reservoir to ensure clean drinking water.
- ◆ Replace leaking underground fuel storage tanks and remediate soil contamination.
- ◆ Construct micro hydropower facility at Mammoth Hot Springs.
- ◆ Replace pumps, motors, and valves in all water and wastewater plants.
- ◆ Demolish substandard employee housing at Mammoth Hot Springs and replace with an eight-plex.

Possible Future Projects

- ◆ Remediate remaining contaminated soils at Canyon Village to obtain Wyoming Site Closure Permit.
- ◆ Replace outdated heating boilers in Mammoth buildings with energy efficient models.

ARRA PROJECTS IN YELLOWSTONE

Left, top: This wastewater treatment facility near Madison Junction will be demolished and replaced.

Left, bottom: The South Entrance Road was resurfaced in 2009. Below: Signs identify the South Entrance Road project.



NPS photos

In the National Park Service

Through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, the National Park Service is investing \$750 million in nearly 800 projects. All projects are NPS priorities and meet the Recovery Act's rigorous criteria of addressing highest mission needs, generating the largest number of jobs in the shortest period of time, and creating lasting value for the American people. The Federal Highway Administration is providing additional funding to improve park roads for millions of visitors.

Construction projects to build, rehabilitate, or replace facilities will help preserve natural and cultural resources and ensure safe, fun, and educational experiences for visitors.

Deferred maintenance projects to repair, rehabilitate, or maintain critical facilities will extend their useful life. The NPS has undertaken major repair and rehabilitation work and will complete cyclic maintenance to prevent an increase in the maintenance backlog.

Energy efficient equipment is replacing aging vehicles, heavy equipment, and heat/air systems with next generation energy efficient equipment. By reducing its fossil fuel consumption, the NPS is reducing its carbon footprint and fuel costs.

Trails projects are restoring trails for safer use and extending the life of trails across the national park system. In addition, trail work is providing opportunities for youth and young adults to participate in meaningful experiences

on public lands and to contribute to the NPS mission.

Abandoned mine lands safety projects are fixing serious health and safety concerns at the sites. Because mine openings are valuable wildlife habitat, the remedies chosen must maintain access and airflow that animals need.

Road maintenance projects are preserving park roads and parkways and rehabilitating deteriorated road networks. The NPS is responsible for approximately 5,450 paved miles of public park roads, 6,544 miles of unpaved roads, the equivalent of 948 paved miles of parking areas, and 1,679 structures such as bridges, culverts, and tunnels.

Check for NPS project updates at www.doi.gov/recovery/nps

Grand Teton National Park

Summer 2010



Make time to visit our neighbor to the south, Grand Teton National Park. This park offers spectacular scenery and its own campgrounds, exhibits, and activities. More information is in the park newspaper, *Teewinot*, or at www.nps.gov/grte. Newspapers are available at Grand Teton visitor centers and entrance stations.

All dates and hours are approximate.

Campgrounds

First come, first served. For current status of campgrounds, ask at entrance stations or visitor centers in Grand Teton National Park.

Campground	Fee	Fills by:	Opens:
Colter Bay (350 sites)	\$20	Evening	May 27
Gros Ventre (350 sites)	\$20	Rarely fills	May 7
Jenny Lake (49 sites)	\$20	9 AM	May 14
Lizard Creek (60 sites)	\$20	Rarely fills	June 11
Signal Mt. (86 sites)	\$20	Noon	May 7

Jenny Lake is open to tents only. Other campgrounds accommodate tents, trailers, and recreational vehicles (30-foot restriction at Signal Mt. & Lizard Creek). All campgrounds have modern comfort stations, but none have utility hookups. The maximum stay is 7 days at Jenny Lake, 14 days at other campgrounds, 30 days total per year.

Lodging

Make your reservations directly:

Colter Bay Cabins (opens May 27)	800-628-9988
Colter Bay RV Park (opens May 27)	800-628-9988
Dornan's Spur Ranch Cabins (all year)	307-733-2522
Flagg Ranch Resort (opens May 17)	307-543-2861 or 800-443-2311
Jackson Lake Lodge (opens May 21)	800-628-9988
Jenny Lake Lodge (opens May 30)	307-733-4647
Signal Mt. Lodge (opens May 7)	800-672-6012

Lodging can also be found in surrounding communities.

Information

Colter Bay Visitor Center & Indian Arts Museum—May 8 to October 11. Information, audiovisual programs, permits, and publication sales. Phone: 307-739-3594.

Flagg Ranch Information Station—June 7 to September 6. Phone: 307-543-2372.

Jenny Lake Ranger Station (climbing information)—May 15 to mid-September. Phone: 307-739-3343.

Jenny Lake Visitor Center—May 14 to Sept. 22. Information, publication sales. Phone: 307-739-3392.

Craig Thomas Visitor Center (Moose)—Open year-round, except December 25. Information, audiovisual programs, exhibits, permits, publication sales. Phone: 307-739-3399.

Laurance S. Rockefeller Preserve Center—May 29 to Sept. 26. Sensory exhibits and orientation to the 8-mile trail network. Phone: 307-739-3654.

TTY/TDD: Emergency only, 307-739-3301.

Medical Clinic

Grand Teton Clinic, located near Jackson Lake Lodge. Daily, May 21 to early October. Call 307-543-2514 or after hours 307-733-8002.

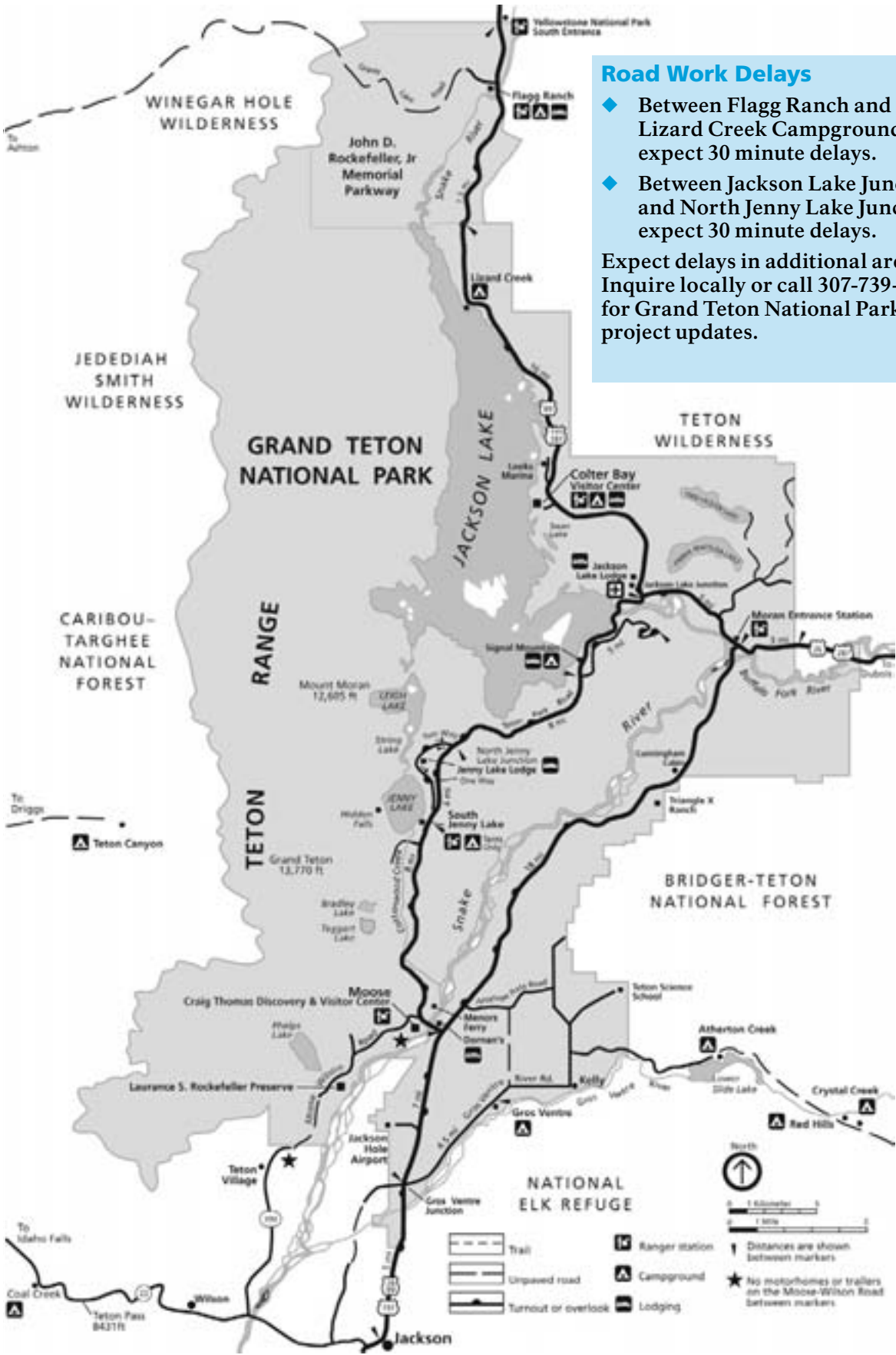
Emergency: dial 911.

Activities

Hiking, sightseeing, boating, floating the Snake River, horseback riding, and fishing are available depending on seasonal conditions. Backcountry camping requires a free permit from the Craig Thomas or Colter Bay visitor centers or the Jenny Lake Ranger Station. Boating requires a Grand Teton boating permit, sold at visitor centers. A Wyoming fishing license is required to fish in Grand Teton National Park.

For more information about Grand Teton National Park:

call 307-739-3300 or visit the website, www.nps.gov/grte



Nearby National Forests

Beaverhead–Deer Lodge	406-683-3913
Bridger–Teton	307-739-5500
Caribou–Targhee	208-624-3151
Custer	406-657-6200
Gallatin	406-587-6701
Shoshone	307-527-6241

Communities Near Yellowstone & Grand Teton National Parks

Montana

Big Sky	406-995-3000
Billings	800-735-2635
Bozeman	800-228-4224
Cooke City–Silver Gate	406-838-2495
Gardiner	406-848-7971
Livingston	406-222-0850
Red Lodge	888-281-0625
Virginia City	800-829-2969
West Yellowstone	406-646-7701

Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site

Wide open spaces, hard-working men and women, and vast herds of cattle are among the strongest symbols of the American West. Once the headquarters of a 10 million acre cattle empire, Grant-Kohrs is a working cattle ranch that preserves and commemorates the role of ranchers in American history. Located northwest of Yellowstone National Park; call 406-846-3388 or go to www.nps.gov/grko

Wyoming

Cody	800-393-2639
Dubois	307-455-2556
East Yellowstone/Wapiti Valley	307-587-9595
Jackson	307-733-3316

Idaho

Idaho Falls	866-365-6943
Eastern Idaho Visitor Information Center	800-634-3246

“I ASKED THE GUY AT THE FRONT DESK WHAT TO SEE WHILE I WAS HERE.

He handed over a map and a good idea. Put me on the next Yellow Bus Tour. I spent the day riding underneath clear blue skies, through herds of bison, and past gigantic geysers. That’s when I realized – it wasn’t about the places I could go on a map. It was about where Yellowstone was taking me.”



For tours and more information, stop by the front desk in any Yellowstone hotel or call 866-GEYSERLAND.

YELLOWSTONE
NATIONAL PARK LODGES

Operated by *Xanterra Parks & Resorts®*

BEAUTIFUL PLACES ON EARTH®

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FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS: HELP PROTECT YELLOWSTONE!

Xanterra’s Long Term Commitment to Sustainability

Xanterra provides hospitality in some of the most beautiful places on earth, and we take our role of environmental stewardship very seriously. Through our Ecologix program, we incorporate sustainable practices in all aspects of our operations, from food to fuel, and from emissions reduction to renewable energy.



You can help us protect Yellowstone in the following ways:

Recycle: For your convenience, we now offer in-room recycling containers for plastic, paper, glass, cardboard, and aluminum. Recycling bins are also located throughout the park. With help from visitors like you, last year we recycled over 1.8 million pounds of material and diverted over 70% of our waste from the landfill!

Choose Green: Visit our new For Future Generations: Yellowstone Gifts store in the Mammoth Hotel and check out the wide selection of sustainable products and cool exhibits on climate change.



Eat Well: Our restaurants also offer a variety of "green" choices including our great tasting Marine Stewardship Council certified salmon and fair trade, organic coffee. In 2009, 31% of our food purchases were sustainable!

Conserve Energy: When staying in the park’s guest rooms, take advantage of the linen reuse program. Be sure to turn off lights and heat when you leave the room.

Be Green at Home: Stewardship does not end at national park borders. You can help protect Yellowstone and other national parks from the impacts of climate change and pollution by adopting green practices at home. Please visit the Environmental/Future Generations section of our website **YellowstoneNationalParkLodges.com** for a list of green living tips and more information about climate change in our national parks.

Thank you for helping us preserve Yellowstone!



Yellowstone General Stores operates twelve retail stores with the attempt to cater to those visiting the world’s first National Park. Each of our General Stores is unique in architecture, and located in scenic settings at each major area throughout Park. Visitors will find our staff to be very helpful in assisting with merchandise, scenic stops or wildlife sightings.

Food and beverage services offer a variety of selections to satisfy any wilderness hunger. Relax with a cup of coffee, ice cream, or snack while taking in the wonders of Yellowstone National Park.

Discover volumes of books with a variety of titles that describe and interpret the Park.

Explore the wide spectrum of collectibles and novelties in our souvenir sections. Themed postcards, posters, and other items are available offering an opportunity to take away more than a memory. Personal memories can also be preserved at photo centers, offering digital film processing, digital card downloads, and other photographic supplies.

Our apparel departments provide a variety of items with designs relating to the different areas of the park that may be worn now or given later as gifts. Outdoor enthusiasts can find a variety of supplies and gear to explore Yellowstone National Park. We offer supplies needed for a cookout, the night’s camping, a day of fishing, hiking, boating, and wildlife watching.

Visit Old Faithful, Grant, Fishing Bridge and Canyon General Stores to join our *Pathways at Yellowstone* Program to meet talented and interesting artists and authors who make unique Yellowstone products.

Yellowstone General Stores is grateful for the opportunity to operate within Yellowstone National Park, and through our stewardship we protect the natural, cultural, and historic resources for future generations. Our Environmental Management System, GreenPath, is recognized according to international standards, ISO 14001. We implement programs to minimize our impact while operating in a unique pristine environment and strive for continual environmental improvement.



Accessibility

Yellowstone National Park is improving accessibility for all visitors. Some boardwalk trails, picnic tables, and camp sites are now accessible. The park’s guide to wheelchair accessible features is available free at entrance stations, visitor centers, and on www.nps.gov/yell/planyourvisit/parkwide-access.htm.

For more information: Park Accessibility Coordinator,
P.O. Box 168, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190

TDD (Telecommunications Device for the Deaf): 307-344-2386
(currently not operating; service to be restored soon)



Cell Phones

Cell phone service may be available in the Mammoth, Old Faithful, and Grant developed areas. As a courtesy to other visitors, turn off your phone while enjoying Yellowstone’s natural features.



Use the card that protects the wonders and wildlife of Yellowstone!



U.S. Bank contributes a percentage of every purchase to the Yellowstone Park Foundation to help fund projects that protect the wonders and wildlife of Yellowstone National Park.


















Go to www.yppf.org or call 1-800-853-5576 (press "1", then ext. 8301) to sign up for your Yellowstone Park Foundation Visa® Platinum Card today!

U.S. Bank National Association (NBA) is creditor and issuer of the Yellowstone Park Foundation Visa® Platinum Card. Card photos by Tim Murphy.

Service Locations & Schedules

Summer 2010

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	Canyon Village	Fishing Bridge	Grant & West Thumb	Lake & Bridge Bay	Mammoth Hot Springs	Norris	Old Faithful	Tower & Roosevelt	West Entrance & Madison
 Visitor Information & Bookstore <i>books, videos, maps, other educational items</i>	Visitor Education Center 5/8-28 9 AM-5 PM 5/29-9/30 8 AM-8 PM	Visitor Center 5/26-9/30 8 AM-7 PM	Visitor Center (Grant) 5/26-9/30 8 AM-7 PM Information Center (West Thumb) 5/26-9/30 9 AM-5 PM		Albright Visitor Center through 5/21 9 AM-5 PM 5/22-9/30 8 AM-7 PM Autumn hours to be determined	Information Station 5/26-9/30 9 AM-6 PM Museum of the National Park Ranger 5/29-9/26 9 AM-5 PM	Visitor Center 4/16-5/25 9 AM-6 PM 5/26-9/30 8 AM-7 PM Information window open until 8 PM Autumn hours to be determined		West Yellowstone Visitor Information Center NPS rangers available 4/16-5/28, 8 AM-4 PM 5/29 & thereafter 8 AM-8 PM Information Station (Madison) 5/29-9/30 9 AM-6 PM
 Medical Clinic				May 21-Sept. 20 307-242-7241	Year-round, except for some holidays. 307-344-7965		May 15-Oct. 4 307-344-7325		
 Service Station <i>snacks, drinks, ice</i> <i>Credit card service at pumps 24 hours a day</i>	Gas & diesel: May 1-Oct. 17 Repairs: May 28-Sept. 6 Wrecker: May 7-Oct. 11 LP gas bottle exchange Call 406-848-7548 for assistance	Gas & diesel: May 14-Sept. 26 Repairs: May 28-Sept. 6 Wrecker: May 28-Sept. 6 LP Gas available Call 406-848-7548 for assistance	Grant: Gas & diesel: May 28-Sept. 20 Repairs: May 28-Sept. 6 Wrecker: May 28-Sept. 6 LP Gas available Call 406-848-7548 for assistance		Gas & diesel: May 7-Oct. 11 Call 406-848-7548 for assistance		Lower, gas & diesel: May 1-Oct. 17 Upper, gas only: May 21-Sept. 13 Wrecker: May 7-Oct. 11 Repairs: May 28-Sept. 6 Call 406-848-7548 for assistance	Gas & diesel: June 4-Sept. 6 Call 406-848-7548 for assistance	
 General Store <i>groceries restaurant souvenirs gear</i>	May 17-Oct. 1 also has espresso, jewelry	May 7-Oct. 4 also has jewelry, photo processing,	Grant May 28-Sept. 20 also has jewelry	Lake June 4-Sept. 27	Year-round no restaurant		Lower: May 21-Oct. 4 Upper: April 30-Oct. 18 also photo processing	Tower May 14-Sept. 24 no restaurant	
 Outdoor Store <i>recreation gear, snacks, fast food souvenirs</i>	Yellowstone Adventures Apr. 16-Nov. 7			Bridge Bay May 28-Sept. 6					
 Mini Store <i>groceries gear souvenirs</i>			Grant May 10-Oct. 4					Roosevelt June 11-Sept. 6	
 Gift Shop <i>(in lodging facilities)</i>	Canyon Lodge June 4-Sept. 26		Grant Village May 28-Oct. 3	Lake Hotel May 21-Sept. 26 Lake Lodge June 10-Oct. 3	Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel May 14-Oct. 17		Old Faithful Inn May 7-Oct. 17 Old Faithful Snow Lodge April 23-Nov. 7 Old Faithful Lodge May 14-Sept. 30	Roosevelt Lodge June 11-Sept. 6	
 Hotel	Canyon Lodge June 4-Sept. 26		Grant Village May 28-Oct. 3	Lake Hotel May 21-Sept. 26	Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel May 14-Oct. 11		Old Faithful Inn May 7-Oct. 17 Old Faithful Snow Lodge April 30-Oct. 24		
 Cabins	Canyon Lodge June 4-Sept. 26			Lake Hotel May 21-Sept. 26 Lake Lodge June 10-Oct. 3	Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel May 14-Oct. 11		Old Faithful Lodge May 14-Sept. 26 Old Faithful Snow Lodge April 30-Oct. 24	Roosevelt Lodge June 11-Sept. 6	
 Restaurant <i>(see also General Store)</i>	Canyon Lodge June 4-Sept. 26		Grant Village May 28-Oct. 3 Lake House at Grant June 18-Sept. 26	Lake Hotel May 21-Sept. 26	Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel May 14-Oct. 11		Old Faithful Inn May 7-Oct. 17 Old Faithful Snow Lodge April 30-Oct. 24	Roosevelt Lodge June 11-Sept. 6	
 Cafeteria	Canyon Lodge June 4-Sept. 6			Lake Lodge June 10-Oct. 3			Old Faithful Lodge May 14-Sept. 26		
 Snacks Light meals Fast food <i>(see also stores)</i>	Picnic Shop June 4-Sept. 26			Lake Hotel Deli May 21-Sept. 26	Terrace Grill April 30-Oct. 17		Old Faithful Inn, Bear Paw Snack Shop: May 7-Oct. 17 Old Faithful Snow Lodge, Geyser Grill April 16-Nov. 7 Old Faithful Lodge Bake Shop May 14-Sept. 30		
 Campground <i>Details on p. 6</i> <i>**Reservations accepted</i>	**Canyon: 6/4-9/6 (laundry) Norris, 12 mi east, 5/21-9/27	**RV Park (hard-sided units only; laundry) 5/14-9/26	**Grant: 6/21-10/3 (laundry) Lewis Lake, 10 mi south, 6/15-11/6	**Bridge Bay: 5/28-9/12 **Fishing Bridge RV Park (hard-sided units only): 5/14-9/26	Mammoth: All year Indian Creek, 9 mi south, 6/11-9/13 Norris, 21 mi south, 5/21-9/27	Norris: 5/21-9/27	**Madison, 16 mi north, 5/7-10/24	Tower Fall, 3.5 mi south, 5/21-9/27 Slough Creek, 7 mi east, 5/28-10/31 Pebble Creek, 18 mi east, 6/11-9/27	**Madison, 5/7-10/24
 Showers	Canyon Campground	RV park	Grant Campground		Mammoth Hotel		Old Faithful Inn	Roosevelt Lodge	
Laundry	Canyon Campground	RV park	Grant Campground	Lake Lodge			Old Faithful Snow Lodge		
   Marina Boat Tours Trail Rides	Trail Rides 6/20-8/29			Bridge Bay: Dock rental 5/21-9/12 Boat Tours 6/11-9/12	Trail Rides 5/21-9/12			Trail & Stagecoach Rides 6/11-9/5 Cookout 6/12-9/5	

Reservations For lodging, dining, camping, and concession activities, call 307-344-7311 or toll-free 866-439-7375. Dinner reservations required at Grant Village, Lake & Mammoth hotels, Old Faithful Inn.

Recycling Glass, cans, paper, cardboard, plastic, plastic bags, small propane canisters (used with camp stoves and lanterns), household batteries can be recycled here. Inquire locally.

Lost & Found Call 307-344-5387 to report or retrieve items lost in lodging facilities; call 307-344-2109 for items lost elsewhere in park.

ATM Available in stores and lodging at all major areas of the park. Inquire locally.

Worship Services Most major denominations and interdenominational services available in summer. Information at all major areas.

Park Tip Line: 307-344-2132

Call the tip line to report a crime or criminal activity. Leave as much detail as you can—who, what, where, when. Leave your name and number, or you can remain anonymous.


EMERGENCY: 911

ROADS & SERVICES

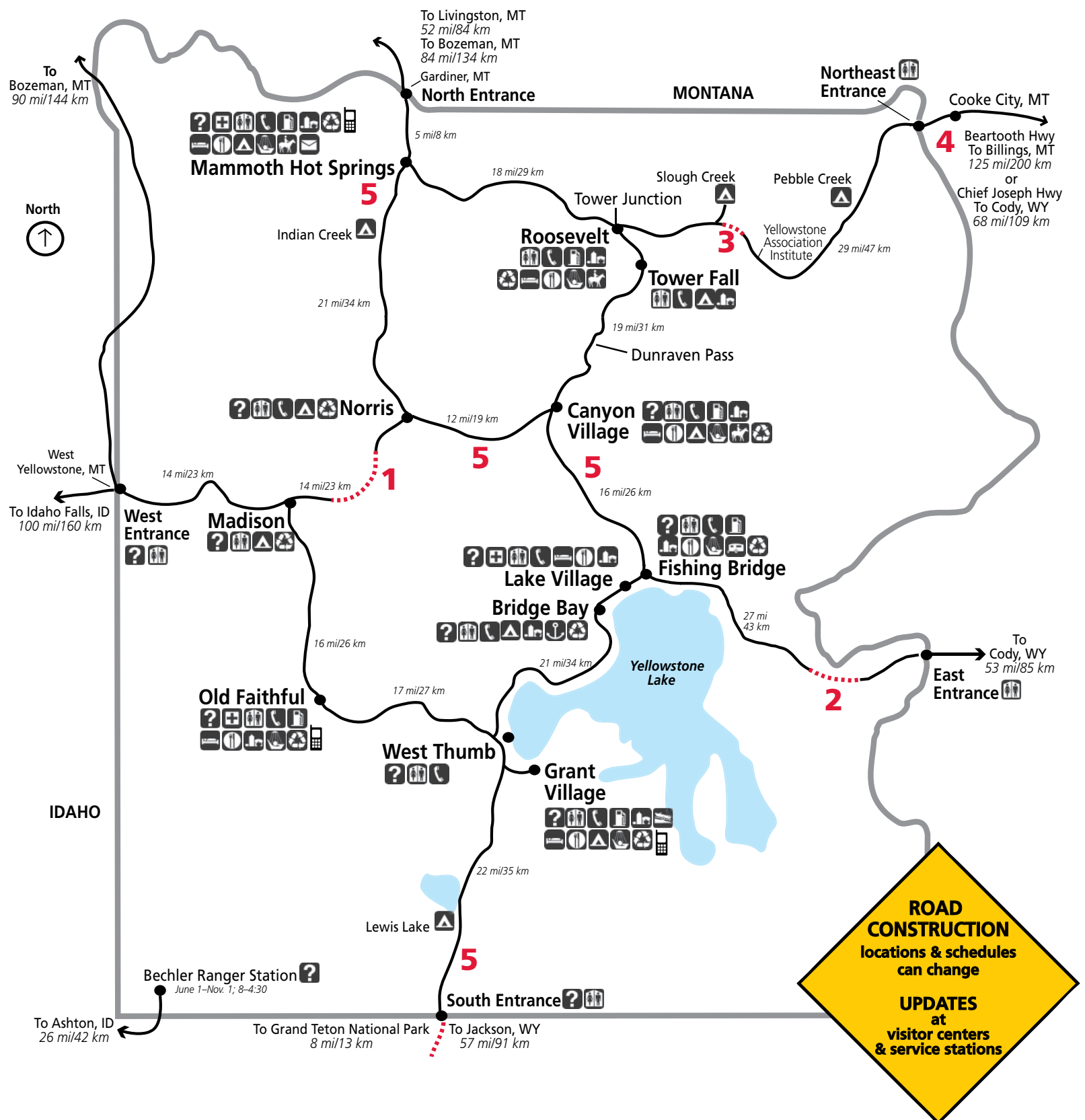
- Visitor center or information station
- Medical clinic
- Restrooms
- Telephone
- Service station
- General Store, Mini Store, Gift Shop
- Lodging
- Food
- Campground
- Camping: hard-sided units only
- Showers
- Marina
- Trail rides
- Recycling
- Cell phone service may be available in these developed areas

SPEED KILLS
more than
100
deer
moose
bears
elk
bison
wolves

each year



SLOW DOWN
and save a life



Road Construction

- 1 Grand Loop Road, Norris–Madison: Gibbon Canyon**
April 16–Aug. 31:
Open 8 AM–10 PM: Expect 30-minute delays, except holiday weekends
Closed 10 PM–8 AM, except holiday weekends
Sept. 1–Oct. 20 or completion of the project:
Open: Expect 30-minute delays, except holidays
- 2 East Entrance Road**
June 1–November 8:
Open: Expect 30-minute delays, except holidays
- 3 Northeast Entrance Road, Lamar River Bridge**
Fall 2010: Expect 30-minute delays, except holidays

Expect Delays & Nightly Road Closures

- 4 Beartooth Highway (US 212)**
For construction updates on this highway *only*, call 888-285-4636.
Milepost 25–43.1 (state line): June 1 to July 31:
Expect 30-minute delays, except holidays
- 5 PAVEMENT PRESERVATION PROJECTS**
Each project lasts 2–4 weeks; expect 30-minute delays and pilot vehicles:
 - Mammoth Hot Springs area
 - South Rim Drive of the Canyon Village area
 - Canyon Junction to Fishing Bridge Junction
 - Canyon Junction to Norris Junction
 - Lewis Lake to South Entrance

Grand Teton National Park

See page 13. For construction updates on this project *only*, call 307-739-3614.



Yellowstone road updates:
307-344-2117

This park newspaper is funded by the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act and a generous donation from the Yellowstone Association.

www.nps.gov/yell • www.YellowstoneAssociation.org • www.TravelYellowstone.com

Park Information: 307-344-7381 • Emergency—Dial 911 • Road updates: 307-344-2117